# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

A TALK WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS. From the cool, bracing, exhilarating air o the White Mountains to the furnace atmosphere of Washington, the transition is good for neither soul nor body. The idea of going to work in a temperature where the thermon eter ranges, day and night, from 94 to 100 degrees: where the clouds are without water, the heavens are brass, and every green thing seems perishing from the face of the earth, is decidedly unpleasant. We can do little more this week than have a rambling talk with our readers, from whom we have been separated the last seven weeks, leaving to the friend who has been laboring to edify them during that period the task of furnishing them something more

A few editorial letters in the Era, in our absence, might not have been out of place; but people when recreating, and fully enjoying themselves, have no aptitude for continuous thought.

Some prefer the springs, some, the sea shore, some, the mountains. Commend me to the mountains, for health and enjoyment; and above all, to the White Mountains. This sum mer we made our second visit to them, and had we remained there two weeks longer we should have been better off, and our readers just as well. At the springs, generally, as well as at the popular places of resort on the sea shore, Fashion is the ruling divinity. Milliners mantua makers, and fancy dealers, find useful advertisements of their wares in its votaries who crowd such places. But, the mountains are not yet corrupted: the fashionable who go there, go to get rid of Fashion; fancy dresses and formal manners are out of place amidst their grand and rugged scenery.

For some years after the White Mountain were opened to pleasure-seckers, few thought of lingering among them: the object was to pass over the beaten track, from one prominent point to another, staying just long enough to catch a glimpee at each: the hotels might be crowded at night, and left almost desolate in the morning. But things are changing. People are beginning to learn that the longer they linger in the mountains, the more reluctant they grow to quit them. Within a year or two, a fine, spacious hotel has been erected in the notch of the Franconian range, styled the Profile House, almost perfect in its appointments for the entertainment of visiters. Five a more open space, and commanding a finer cipal proprietor of both, we learn, is Mr. Geo. Brown, of Philadelphia, a centleman of enterprise and taste, who seems to have a thorough in too strong terms of praise. It is the favorite and propriety. resort of boarders, for the season, and so homelike an hotel it was never our fortune to find. We went there with the intention of staying

at Wier's Landing, so as to take a trip on the have placed themselves, the better. beautiful Lake Winnipissiogee. An easy stage will convey you then from Centre Harbor to the Conway House, and thence through Crawcan ascend Mount Washington, if you please. season. At the close of your term, you descend | tion. the levely valley of the Pemigewassett, twentywhere, after good fare, and hearty words from | alone. Let the dead bury the dead. its stordy, independent, Free Soil landlord, you find yourself again on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, on your way to Boston, which you reach in about five hours.

The change of public continent in New England in the last two years, on the subject of Anti-Slavery action, is striking enough. the old Whig and so-called Democratic conecrew. In New Hampshire we found one man ed their candidates for the State offices, for fairness in this. The People of the State, of parties. all parties opposed to the Nebraska outrage, held a Mass Convention, and by them were the candidates for the State offices, above-mention-

the Administration editors have referred to the close of our Daily as an evidence that the Anti-Slavery centiment is dying cut. They have not nent paper, but was to continue just as long as the session of Congress—and that the Weekly, the present year, grief and indignation were ly eight years ago, is a fixed institution of the duties which belong to the time, the re-District, with a larger subscription than the aggregate of the subscriptions of all the papers here. If there is any comfort in that to the Administration, it is welcome to it. As to the loss on the Daily, it is just what we had put down in black and white, on commencing it; but, if the friends of the Era will give us creasing it, the close of the year 1855 will find us pecuniarily where we were in the beginning

Executive advertisements and notices are this fact has made him obnoxious to the Know to Freedom, and endorsed one of the most flagiven to the Intelligencer and Star. The Globe Nothings. For the sake of religious freedom, grant and inexcusable outrages ever perpetrahas an ample patronage from Congress, of we hope this is not true. To ostracize a man, which it is the official record. So, all the politically, merely on the ground of his reli-Dailies here have been provided for-all, ex- gious creed, is Anti-Republican, Anti-Americept the National Era Daily, which asked can. Were Mr. Chandler an advocate of the Capt. Rynders, the Custom-house, and Franknothing and got nothing from Congress or any supremacy of the Pope in secular affairs, of Department of the Government; which could the right of the Church of Rome to meddle not expect patronage in a community where with our politics, of the policy of foreign or seven-eighths of the People took no interest in religious combinations to control the ballotits radical discussions; which could expect none from other cities, whose wants are better supplied by papers on the spot, and none from population out of the cities, the large majority of which can be reached satisfactorily only by the weekly mail. That, under such ances, we did not lose more, makes us quite self-complacent : indeed, we feel as thankful as our friend, Preston King, did, who, when he broke a knee-cap two or three years ago, in Washington, thanked God that he had not We cannot close our remarks without ex-

pressing our thanks to the two able and judis friends who have superintended the Era in our absence. DANIEL R. GOODLOE, who has furnished the leading editorials, over the signature of G, is a native and citizen of the South, as is Mr. CONNOLLY, who has attended specially to annotations upon current events, and the news department. They belong to

that class of intelligent Anti-Slavery Southerners, which would soon grow in numbers and weight, under the benign influence of an Auti-Slavery Administration - which the country intends to have one of these days.

RAIN-RAIN.-Just after the foregoing was written, we were blessed with a change of weather. Saturday evening the wind changed. and from Saturday night at eleven o'clock till the next morning there was a succession of abundant showers, making the earth rejoice, and filling every heart with gladness. It would seem that the rains have been very general.

### STANLEY'S WESTERN WILDS.

We last week announced the forthcoming exhibition in this city of Stanley's great work, the panoramic representation of the Western Wilds of North America. We have now the pleasure to record the triumphant verdist of the people of this intelligent community in its miles this side, and further down the valley, in favor. The red map, and his wide, wild, and beautiful home-forest, prairie, mountain, valview, stands the Flame House, the most populey, lake, and river-are faithfully and beautilar house in the White Mountains. The prin- fully portrayed. No work of art has ever received more general commendation.

Our friend, Mr. T. C. Connolly, has bee employed at least while the panorama remains appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes community. Of the Flume House, kept this as they are unfolded to the view-an office in year by Gilman & Tyler, we can hardly speak | which he has acquitted himself with great skill

## THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

Some trouble with Great Britain is likely to only two or three days, but found so much to spring out of the Greytown affair. The Lonplease us in the management of the House, in | don papers discuss it with some warmth, the the company gathered together, and all the Times taking the ground that the British Government can do no less than demand compenconcluded to spend there most of the time not sation for the destruction of property owned anti-Nebraska members of Congress and othoccupied in travelling. We hope that the by British subjects, and on the censure of ers, in Washington, as indicated, in the aid it Captain Hollins. The Globe, reluctant to make proposes to furnish to emigrants who are opthe affair a subject of grave controversy between the two Governments, would have the hereafter leave their homes in search of recre-ation, rest, cool air, health, quiet enjoyment, or consure of Captain Hollins, that is out of the and we recommend a thorough and efficient first of July. Take the Buston, Concord, and warmly sanctioned by the Administration; Montreal railroad, one of the best managed but we know not on what ground we can deny roads in New England, and by which you can a claim for compensation. The sooner General reach the mountains with nearly sixty miles Pierce and his advisers extricate themselves from the contemptible position in which they

# THE "SOFT" CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

From the telegraphic abstract of proceedford's Notch to Gibbe's House, from which you lings of the "Soft" Convention in New York, it seems that the Administration men had Twenty-eight miles of staging, over a delight- strength enough to carry through a set of conful road, will take you to the Profile House, tradictory resolutions, accepting the policy of the Nebraska Bill, enjoining acquiescence in and then in five miles you will reach the Flame it, and endorsing the Administration. The House, where, if you have time and means, and result was, the withdrawal of Preston King, are wise, you will take up your quarters for the and other true Democrats, from the Conven-

Auburn. Let a nomination be made such as cious, well-kept hotel will receive you, and they demand, and leave the old party-managers

# "REPUBLICAN STATE CONVERTION" IN MAS.

fected in Ohio, Wisconsip, Michigan, and Massachusetts, composed of Independent Deni-The People there are resolved to avenge the crats, has chosen to style itself Republican. Nebraska catraga, and they will do it, unless Ite Conventions assume the title; newspapers recognise it; we must use the term they use

We find in the Boston Commonwealth a rewho inquired of us concerning the health of port of "the Republican State Convention," Franklin Pierce, with a kind of affectionate | which met at Worcester, September 9th. The interest; and he looked rather antique and pe- Hall, we are told, was densely packed. The culiar. The friends of Freedom in that State | Commonwealth says, in numbers it far exceedcalculate on carrying it next spring. Vermont | cd its expectation, and in respectability was has just made a clean sweep of Hunkerism. never surpassed by any Convention in Massa-The National Intelligencer speaks of it as a chusetts; and it adds, that there were present. Whig victory. The Whigs, it says, have elect. and actively participating in the proceedings, a large number of men, who up to that time Congress and the Legislature. There is no had acted with the Whig and Democratic

date for the office of Governor, and Increase Sumner, "a distinguished lawyer of Berked, adopted and supported. And so with the shire, and a leading Democrat," candidate for candidates for Congress-it was the votes of Lieutenant Governor. Clear and decisive res-Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Liberal Democrats, olutions were adopted, covering the entire which elected them. The victory belongs to ground of constitutional Anti-Slavery action the People, not the Whig Party, and attests but no reference was made to any other ques-

> organization, and securing success at the coming election. Soon after the Convention had organized. Charles Sumner entered the Hall, and was

received with tremendous plaudits. He adtold their readers that it lived its appointed dressed the meeting for an hour with his chartime—that it was not commenced as a perma- acteristic elequence. The Commonwealth says: "As he recapitulated the details of the great outrages upon the country and the State,

> lamations, which indicated that the men before him were possessed with a solemn purpose, and not a holyday fit of excitement." The Convention was also ably addressed by Amasa Walker, John Pierpont, and Charles W. Ellis. The Commonwealth remarks:

sponsive feeling burst forth in shouts and ex-

"The Republican party commences its work braces in its ranks a large number of the best men of the State, men of age and experience, of mature wisdom, and of vigorous and enthusiastic youth. It has a platform, which thor-

box, he would richly deserve political degrada tion. But he is guiltless in all these respect We do not believe he entertains a single political sentiment adverse to the fundamental principles of civil liberty recognised by the Constitution of his State, and lying at the foundation of true republican institutions.

# THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

The triumph of the Whigs in this State seems to have been complete and overwhelming. One of its best results will probably be the restoration to the Senate of the United States of that sterling Whig and sound statement the United States of the United States of the United States of the Senate statesman, the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps. The return to the lower House of Messrs. Meacham and Sabine, and of Mr. Morrill, (in place of Mr. Tracy, who declined,) is also a good re-sult.—Nat. Intell.

The political results alluded to could never have been effected by the Whige alone. As we have explained in another place, their candidates for State offices were adopted by a mass State-Convention of the People, and elected on the single Anti-Slavery issue.

It will turn out, we presume, that in Legislature, neither the Whigs, Administration men, nor Independent Democrats, will have the majority; and no Senator can be elected but by the co-operation of two of these parties. To expect that such a co-operation can be effected in favor of Mr. Phelps, a mere Hunker Whig, indicates a lamentable want of information on the part of the Intelligencer, as to the state of affairs in Vermont. Since the Independent Democrats have shown their disinterested devotion to the cause of Freedom by uniting generally upon the Whig candidates for State offices and for Congress, their ust claims henceforth will doubtless be recog-

# THE GREAT ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT

This great mass meeting of the People New Hampshire commenced on the 30th of August, and continued two days. Visiters from the neighboring States were present. Some three thousand persons were in attendance. Among the distinguished speakers were Mr. Hale, Mr. Chase of the Senate, Mr. Goodrich of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, Mr. Tuck, formerly of the House, Hon. William Plummer, &c. Whigs, Democrate, and Independent Democrate, united in stern expressions of indignation against the Nebraska outrage. A series of resolutions was proposed by Mr. Fogg, of the Independent Democrat, Concord, and adopted unanimously The closing one is as follows:

" Resolved That we approve very in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. and in its plan of organized resistance to any organization of all the friends of Freedom, upon e plan proposed, of auxiliaries in all our cities and towns, believing that thereby the great object of this meeting, viz: 'Union of Fre the maintenance of Freedom,' may be ef fectually secured; and we hereby adopt the watchword of that Society as our watchword : Constitutional Liberty everywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States, and no extenion of slavery on this continent.

This Convention, which met at Syracuse September 5th, was controlled by the partisans and dependents of the Administration. Capt. speaker and manager. The business and the novements of the meeting were regulated by him, acting as General Pierce's vicegerent. More than four hundred delegates were in attendance. The Committee on Resolutions made their report the second day of the meeting; the resolutions endorsed unqualifiedly the Baltimore platform of 1852. This of itself was enough to damn the whole concern. They then bestowed absolute and fulsome praise on the entire Administration of Franklin Pierce; and, to cap the climax of folly and wickedness the following endorsement was given to that masterpiece of the Slave Power, the Nebraska

" Resolved, That we consider the introduction of the clause in the Nebraska and Kansas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, as inexpedient and unnecessary; but we are opposed to any agitation having in view the restoration of that line, or tending to promote any sectional controversy in relation thereto; and we congratulate the country that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove beneficial to the people of the Territories; and that, while we maintain our position that opinions in regard to the power of Congress in this matter are not tests in regard to Democracy, we regard the act of renunciation by Congress of the power it has heretofore exercised over the subjects as the practical surrender of a formidable function on the part of the Federal Government, and the accession of a right on he part of the incipient sovereignties that are to constitute the States of the Union, the exercise of which can in all probability result only auspiciously to the people of the Territories and the peace of the Union."

That is-we admit that it was "inexpedient and unnecessary to introduce the Nebraska Bill," but it has worked well, we are now satisfied with it, the country is the gainer, and we the reopie, not the Wing Parcy, and access the devotion of the State to Freedom, not tion. Measures were taken for perfecting the of all power of legislation over the Territories. the real policy of the bill. Mr. Abijah Mann attempted to introduce the counter resolutions of the minority of the committee, but he was choked off; by the application of the previous uestion, all attempts to amend were preventd, and the whole batch of resolutions was forced through. The vote on the adoption of the Nebraska Bill stood-yeas 245, nays 149. King, seceded from the Convention, refusing to

After this, the minority, headed by Preston recognise it as a fair exponent of the Democratic party. The result was, that the majority became mortified and disconcerted, and could hardly proceed in the work of nominating their ticket. On some of the votes cast for the candidates, scarcely two hundred delegates voted.

The New York Evening Post speaks of the Convention as Democratic, as representing the only Democratic Party of the State; and really finds matter of self-congratulation in the terms of its Nebraska resolution, because it pro- State. Liberal Democrate, Free Democrate, men, those who do the business of exchange The Intelligencer is half a century old, and is more in harmony with the habits and sentimore of the People of Washington than any other paper. Of course, it has the oity patronage in the way of subscriptions and advertiseage in the way of subscription of the North and control of the North

short of supporting it, but for the printing it | Joseph R. Chandler, for several years a Bill! And is it the New York Evening Post | vass, that he rises above mere Party, and be- People hold on a little. Some of these greedy | would have no power to extend Slavery or rehas from time to time been doing for the Gov- Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, that would thus by smooth words gloss over comes the People's candidate. As such, let speculators may get bitten. Winter is a good ernment. The patronage of the Union among has been set aside by his party, and a new the vile proceedings of this mean Hunker Conthe People is ineignificant. It has always lived candidate nominated in his place. Of the vention? Preston King and the Radical Demby the Government. The proprietors of the reasons we know nothing, further than that ocrats who retired from the Convention, did so co-operate with the Whigs in giving him such Sentinel are the printers for the Senate. The the newspapers say that he is a Catholic, and because it proved false to the Democracy, false a vote as shall convince a pro-slavery Administed on the non-slaveholders of the country. Is it in such a crisis as this, that we are to see the New York Evening Post arrayed with lin Pierce, against Preston King, Abijah Mann, and the real Democracy of New York?

### FREE DEMOCRACY IN PENNSYLVANIA-CO. OPERATION WITH WHIGS.

Some time since, the Whig Central Commi tee of Pennsylvania issued an address, in which they announced the question of Slavery, as con nected with the Nebraska Bill, to be the one great issue before the People-on that they avowed principles in harmony with the doctrines of the Free Democracy, and in virtue of those principles invited the co-operation of the freemen of the State in support of Judge Pollock, as candidate for Governor. The position taken was sensible and liberal, and put it in the power of the Free Democracy, without inconistency, to concentrate their suffrages on Judge Pollock, not as a Whig, but as a fair represent ative of the Anti-Slavery and Temperance Sentiment of the State. They accordingly met in State Convention at Harrisburgh, on the 30th August. Their candidate, David Potts, with characteristic devotion to the Cause of Freedom, had previously authorized the withdrawa of his name, whenever the State Committee, o a Convention called by the Committee, should deem that step expedient.

The Convention, after resolving that the only questions now before the People of Pennsylva nia are those of Slavery and Intemperance, proceeds as follows:

"5. Resolved, That, without expressing, upon this occasion, any opinion as to the old issues which have heretofore divided the Whig and Democratic parties, or as to any collateral or secondary questions which may exist between them, we cannot fail to recognise the issues as being fairly made upon the two great questions above named, and that the Hon. James Pollock stands before the people of the State as the representative of the sentiments of Liberty and Temperance, and should therefore receive the support of the Free Democracy of the State.

"6. Resolved, That we accept the proposition to withdraw, tendered by our worthy can-didates for the several State offices, in order that an undivided front may be presented in

opposition to the State and National Administrations at the ensuing election.

"7. Resolved, That, notwithstanding the withdrawal of our State ticket, we deem it our duty to maintain our distinctive organization as a Free Democratic party. We, nevertheless, express a willingness to unite with our fellow-citizens of other parties, at any time, in forming a new party of the people, to maintain the rights of freedom, and resist the encroachments of slavery, whenever an effort to that end shall

After directing the Chairman of the Stat Committee to publish the following correspondence, the Convention adjourned.

Letter to Judge Pollock.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1854. DEAR SIR: The Whig State Committee, i their recent address, appeal to the people of Pennsylvania, "on the ground of resolute oppoof domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the nation," and they "solemnly pledge the Whig party of Pennsylvania and its candidates to the doctrines of the act of 1780," "to the great Ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles, to a resolute determi-nation to effect the absolute and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska to the protection of the personal rights of everhuman being under the Constitution of Penn sylvania and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by ury and writ of habeas corpus."

Desiring to unite, if possible, with our fellow republicans of every party and name, in oppo ition to an Administration which has recklessly and wantonly violated the plighted honor of our fathers, we respectfully ask an expression of your sentiments on the following points First. What are your views concerning the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and of the duties imposed by that measure upon the friends

Secondly. Do you hold that the policy embodied in the sixth article of compact in the celebrated Ordinance of 1787 is a wise and beneficent policy, and ought to be applied to all territory now belonging to the United States r that may hereafter be acquired by them? Thirdly. Do you hold that the constitutional rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury should be preserved inviolate to every person arrested on or by virtue of the process of the Federal

On behalf of the Free Democratic State WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman. Committee. Hon. James Pollock.

# Judge Pollock's reply.

MILTON, August 18, 1854. Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the eceipt of your communication of the 5th inst. asking "an expression of my sentiments on certain points" therein set forth. Cordially ap proving the sentiments of the address of th state Central Committee to which you have referred, I cannot besitate to reply to your that "my views concerning the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and of the duties imposed by that measure upon the friends of freehave been often and publicly expressed. That bill, in its origin, design, progress, and final consummation, is without marit to recom mend or principle to sustain it. Unasked, illtimed, and reckless-a palpable violation of a solemn compact of plighted faith and national honor-sn undisguised attempt to introduce Slavery into a Territory now free, it deserves and should receive the unqualified condemnation of a free people. The duties imposed by this measure upon the friends of freedom are, " a resolute determination to effect the absolut and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of that bill "-the re-ensetment of that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits Slavery in those Territories-their restoration and preservation to freedom-and active opposition, now and hereafter, by every legal constitutional means, to the aggressions of Slavery, and its extension in the territorial domain of the nation.

Secondly. I hold that the policy embedied in

the sixth article of compact in the celebrate Ordinance of 1787 is a wise and beneficent policy, and ought to be applied to all territory now belonging to the United States or that may be acquired by them. The great and beneficial results of that policy demonstrate its wis dom and the wisdom of the statesmen by whom it was introduced and sustained; a departure from it ought never to have been permitted, and is the great error of modern legislation.

Thirdly. I hold that the constitutional right of habens corpus and trial by jury should be preserved inviolate, and secured to every person

arrested on or by virtue of the process of the Federal Judiciary. The declaration of these constitutional right is but the recognition of some of the general, great and essential principles of liberty and

Yours, respectfully, JAMES POLLOCK. Mr. William B. Thomas, Chairman

of Free Democratic State Convention. The correspondence speaks for itself. Judge Pollock stands on ground on which he can be

tration that it has not an inch of ground to stand upon in the old Keystone ! tate. Let going to burn up the crops, and leave us noththem remember, that had it not be in for the votes and influence of the Pennsylva lia delegation in Congress, thrown against the centiment of its People, the Nebraska outrage could never | winter freeze to death, to say nothing of staryhave been accomplished—for this fact imposes on them a peculiar responsibility in the present contest. What the People of Perinsylvania not be that of humbugs. could not prevent, they can avenge. Retribution is in their power; let it fall upor the heads of those who misrepresented and betrayed them.

PARTIES-THE INDEPENDENT DE MOCRACY. Should the Independent Democracy relinquish, under existing circumstances, its name

and organization? In our judgment, no. There can be no better name for our party Democracy is the favorite watchword of friends of popular liberty and progress in all civilized countries. It has been so in all ages. It will continue to be so. The streagth of the Administration party is derived, in great part, from the appropriation of their parterand the concession of it to them by other perties. The adjective Independent expressively distinguishes the Democracy which makes no compromises with Slavery, more than with any other form of oppression, from the party which calls itself Democratic, but fears and refuses to carry out Democratic principles.

For these reasons, we think the name Independent Democracy, by which the political organization of the opponents of Slavery and the Slave Power has come to be generally known, is the best designation of a Party of Freedom. It ought not to be abardoned, and cannot be without weakening, if no sacrificing, that organization.

The value and power of the independent Democracy is hardly understood, we fear, by all the members of the Party. It can be hardly over-estimated.

At the last Presidential election, this party east one-twentieth of the votes polled for President and Vice President. Such a party cannot fail to exert a great influence, if only decided and intelligent and persistent. Is will certainly have in Congress and in the State Legislatures as many members as its numbers, in proportion to other parties, entitle it to; and it must increase.

It has confessedly the right side of the paramount question of the day. Some say it goes too far—a few, that it does not go far enough.

But all agree that it is on the right side. This fact gives it great power.

The only reason assigned for giving up the Independent Democratic organization, has been deduced from the reluctance of some Whigs to join a party having the Democratic name. It slave trade on a grander and more extensive scale than the world has ever witnessed. Gen. s now evident enough that such Whige will join no party of which Independent Democrats are a recognised element and their Anti-Slavery principles the avowed basis, under any strength, and not of weakness, as abolitionists

A large portion of the Whigs are resolved to A large portion of the Whigs are resolved to maintain the Whig organization. Those who at the most gloomy period of the war, when the new party, will act with them without change | kept together and supported with provisions, of name. These Whigs are, in fact, better entitled to the name of Democrats, and more Democratic, than the supporters of the Administration can be.

But, while we would preserve the organization and name of the Independent Democracy, we would not refuse to co-operate with others in practical efforts for the limitation and there- ber of men, in addition to her own citizen solfore final extirpation of Slavery. As long as any party in this country has a

hence the Old Line Democrats were Anti-Slavery after the election of Taylor.

With the minority, therefore, the Independof persons representing each of the co-opera- tory remarks: ting parties, by single conventions of both parties, or by separate conventions of each party. Such co-operation will strengten, not injure the party whose principles are soundest and

A PROSPECT FOR CHEAP COAL AGAIN. After all, there is a great deal of human nature in coal-dealers. They like high prices for their property as well as the rest of us, and are not more particular than the rest of us about the means of getting them. They have been well and faithfully treated. Dr. Cartbeen telling their custemers all summer that wright, when he wrote this communication they are not responsible for the high prices of was rusticating on the banks of Lake Borgne coal, but that the demand has increased, the the last American soil that hostile foot ever canals have broken, the workmen have struck, trod, and in full view of the harbor in which co.; and we have received several lectures the British fleet lay in 1814-15. From the rom men in the trade for venturing a doubt spot where he wrote, the remnant of the Britwhether present prices were legitimate, or could be sustained. that perhaps coal had been cornered, and that these who wanted warm weather this winter, of British hirelings and deluded fanatics must pay for it or go where it can he had without the use of coal. But alas,

"The best laid plans of mice and men Gang aft agle

The Pottsville Miner's Journal, the central organ of the mining interest, in its edition of he 2d instant has betrayed some of the secrets of the trade, which will be read with surprise but with profit by those especially of our readers who have not yet laid in their winter's fuel. That journal says:

"The amount sent this week is 75.985 19 tons-50 478.11 by railroad, and 25.507.08 by canal. The railroad has fallen off 1,817.09 tons from last week, and the canal has increased 447.17. The total increase so far this year, over last, is 394,566.17 tons. "The expediency of suspending shipments for

now in agitation among our operators, and the unanimity that prevails among them in favor of that policy, as far as we have been able to learn, proves how easily it could be accomplished. "We understand that the object of this proposed movement, which may be considered reliably certain, is to sustain the trade abroad—those who have laid up heavy stocks of coal at high prices and high freights; and at the same time to check certain efforts being made, nearer home, to reduce prices to a lower figure for the remainder of the season, which would result in serious disasters to the entire trade."

Does not this statement show that we were not mistaken when we said there was a great deal of human nature in coal dealers?

supported by every Anti-Slavery voter of the dealing in any trade or business. The middle

The country just now is full of panic-mongers. If we give credit to them, the sun is ing to eat; and then the mines cannot give out coal enough to warm us in the winter This summer we shall burn to death, next ing to death next year. Of one thing we may rest assured; whatever crop may fail, it will

## THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The more conservative portion of the South ern press condemn the proposition to revive the slave trade, as "rash," "injudicious," or "imprudent;" but we have only met with one or two journals from that quarter which express any hearty indignation at the idea. The New Orleans Delta, of a recent date, has an article on the subject, said to be from the pen of a Dr. Cartwright, a person who has acquired some notoriety in that section by his absurd or quizzical speculations upon the characteristics of the negro race. He says:

"The Richmond Enquirer is right in reprobating, in a positive and decided manner, as i has lately done, any agitation of the question of reviving the slave trade. The Government under our Federal Union was the first to interdict the trade, and it can never be revived while our Union endures. No color ought to be given to the suspicion that the South has any wish or intention, if it had the power, to revive the slave trade. Unless driven to extremities by Northern fanaticism, there is not the smallest probability that the South will ever favor its revival.

In addition to the reasons given in the Enquirer of the 26th ultimo, others might be stated. The principal one is, that it would be injurious to our own negroes, however bene-ficial it might be for the barbarous Africans to be brought in contact with a civilized and Christian people. Charity begins at home; and, however much the Shreveport Democrat may desire to benefit the black savages of Africa by reviving the slave trade—a measure it urges in the last number with great power—a moment's reflection will show that it cannot be done without injuring our own ne-groes, who have higher claims on us than any people elsewhere residing, whether civilized or savage. The high price of slaves in the Southern States is an inner wall of defence thrown around our negroes, protecting them against wanton abuses, if all other walls were broken

### After a column of bogus philosophy, he winds up as follows:

"But if Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Western New York, and the Ohio Reserve, will continue to be the dupes of British one of the consequences of disunion, which their blind fanaticism has disqualified them from seeing, should be made known to them in Felix Huston, in some able papers, has proved beyond a doubt, that negro slaves in war (the more the better) are an element of invincible made while the war was going on, by Virginia negroes; and that Burgoyne's captured army was sent from the North into the heart of the slaveholding region for safe keeping. Our present slaveholders are not numerous enough to contend against the combined armies of non-slaveholding States and Great Britain. The South could, and would if driven to the wall, raise an army, if needs be, of any num-

Pro-Slavery wing, the Administration elected are endorsed by the Delta, by the Richmond would be found in opposition to it. And what statesmen, no liberality of compromise, he by it must be Pro-Slavery. There is no escape | Enquirer, and by the Washington Union, jus- has been the result? Mr. Douglas, the author availed to create a harmony and friendship be from this, whether the party call itself Whig tifies the slave trade, so far as its morality is of the bill, is not permitted to address his or Democratic. The minority, in opposition, concerned, and only disapproves it on the must therefore be Anti-Slavery to some extent. ground of present expediency. The name of his State, together with New Hampshire Hence the Whigs are now Anti-Slavery, and Democracy, thus abused and prostituted, has Maine, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Indiana, the deservedly become a contemptuous byword in strongholds of the so-called National Democthe mouths of the more honest and candid des. racy, are not a whit behind Vermont, Massapots of the Old World. The article from which | chusetts, and New York, in their unappeasable ent Democrats, always Anti-Slavery, may, and | the above extracts are made was heralded forth indeed must, co-operate. The co-operation may in the Washington Union of last Saturday, for be by nominating a People's ticket, composed its wisdom and justice, by the following prefa-

"We have now to call the attention of the reader to a very remarkable communication, taken from the New Orleans Delta, on the subject of the revival of the African slave tradean alternative which, however strongly and vehemently rejected by the patriotic statesmen of the South, now begins to acquire significance from the savage violence and inhuman threats of the fanatics of the free States. This article is from the prolific pen of the venerable Dr. is a sufficient guarantee that the subject has ish army was seen flying in terror to its ship-We at last got to think ping, before the avenging sword of Andrew Jackson. That army was nothing to the army stealthily introduced into this country. They have already conquered Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and are, as we have seen, preparing to extend their aggressive policy all the North, in order the more effectually to subdue and to degrade the South. The argument of Dr. Cartwright is so full, clear, and convincing, that we give it to our readers with-

marks of the official organ, commendatory of out of Toxas. The rule of Slavery is therefore the slave-trade, without feeling his cheeks tin- at an end, as regards the Federal Government; gle with shame? We have seen it stated, and | and the Southern People may as well make up we doubt not the fact, that Northern merchants | their minds to that result. Slavery, in the and ship-owners, lost to all sense of honor, hu- language of Mr. Sumner, is to become sectional, manity, and justice, are engaged in the nefaat least one week during the present month is rious traffic. But have journals, professedly | Would the Richmond Whig have it otherwise representing not merely the spurious Democracy of the South, but that of the whole country, grown base enough and bold enough to defend openly the system?

All the recognised organs of what is called the National Democracy now openly defend Slavery as a blessing, and the only proper condition of the laboring classes; and, as will be seen by the above extracts, they are beginning stealthily to advocate the slave trade, which | very inconsiderable exceptions, admit that the our honest and freedom-loving ancestors brand- States are sovereign within their own limits. ed as piracy. When they openly take this But they deny that Slavery is the common ground, which they now do covertly, they law of the land, which is carried by the Condeal of human nature in coal dealers? They like high prices; they now get high prices; should have the honesty to take the appropriate name of Pirates; and if they do not, all honest men should by common consent give it to them. But knaves never speak of their actions in the language which the law applies to them. But knaves never speak of their actions in the language which the law applies to them. They reverse the maxim of Mr. Snagsby, and are always careful to put the slavery in all the Territories, if the institution of the north is, that the Constitution is Anti-Slavery; and that a spirit of fair constitution is Anti-Slavery; and that a spirit of fair constitution is Anti-Slavery; and that a spirit of fair constitution. They reverse the maxim of Mr. Snagsby, and are always careful to put the slavery in all the Territories, if the institution of the norty in power; and Mr. Caleb Cushing. There is a great haste in this country to finest "point upon it." The fiendish traffic in should be found in any of them at the time of by the party in power; and Mr. Caleb Cashing. grow rich. People are worse than ever, since human flesh will be characterized as a scheme their acquisition. They hold that the Fugitive the Attorney General, is pledged to "crueh the gold world of California has been pouring of philanthropy, prompted by a desire to bring Slave Law, which withholds the trial by jury out" every feeling of hostility to it which maniout its treasures. It is difficult to find fair the poor heathen under the influence of Chris- and the writ of habeas corpus, is unconstitution- fests itself, North or South. It is entirely in tianity and civilization.

vive the slave trade. It would be reduced at demagogues have hitherto found their account once to a state of colonial vassalage to England in misrepresenting the Anti-Slavery parts may prove rather burdensome to those holding and France, and it could look for no assistance in such a cause to the free Republic of been made to believe that all who oppose Sa the North. The South, in a state of nominal very are ready to accomplish its abolition independence, would have no navy, and no lawless violence, or by the use of unconstimeans of forming one, unless at great expense, and in defiance of circumstances; while to the North a navy would be a matter of course—a is now in a position to command the rester natural right arm of defence and offence. It and the attentive consideration of all sectors would therefore be impossible for the Southern | and we cannot doubt, that when the Southern Republic to carry on a piratical trade in slaves, People come to regard the matter attention

in defiance of the navies of Christendom. But it is not we who have suggested disunion in order to frighten the South with its consequences. It is Southern men themselves who a large portion of them-in good time the have attempted to affright the North with the bugbear, and we have only shown the absurdi- dially unite in sustaining the true principles of ty of the trick. We have no apprehension of the Constitution, the principles of their own disunion from the Slavery controversy, or from any other. Dissimilar as the States are in their local affairs and social institutions, they are indissolubly united to each other. There is a an Anti-Slavery Administration. If such at utility and a vital force in the system of Federal Republicanism, as it is organized in this country, which will survive an evil like Slavery, which, though it has intertwined itself with all the fibres of Southern society, is yet inconsistent with the radical principles on which all the American Constitutions are founded. G.

### LET US HAVE PEACE.

"We can heartily second the wish of our comporary of the Baltimore American, that the country possessed some statesman, elevated in patriotism and commanding in influence, whose voice could be heard throughout the land, rallying to his aid the conservative majority of all sections, and bidding Northern fanaticism and Southern ultraism, Free Soil aggression and Pro-Slavery agitation, alike be still. We are tired of this everlasting commotion about Negrodom; the Southern people are tired of it, and they want peace and quiet, if it can be obtained without the sacrifice of their inalienable rights."-Richmond Whig.

The Whig desires peace, and yet it advocated and still advocates the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It says:

"When the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was presented to them by a Northern Senator, they naturally took sides in favor of that repeal. Its existence was an odious and unjust discrimination against the South; and when the opportunity was afforded to remove that discrimination, the great mass of the Southern People felt it a duty they owed to themselves and to their institutions to co-operate in effecting its remo-But the is Whig the champion of Compro-

mise; and the Compromise of 1820, deemed almost as sacred as the Constitution, having been openly violated by the South, aided by a nearly in conformity with the spirit of the are few reckless and unprincipled Northern dem- There can be no doubt that such a Gover agogues, can it reasonably expect the North ment would work as smoothly at the South to acquiesce in the treachery? The Whig any which the country has had since the Co cannot deny that the previous acquiescence of stitution was adopted. the North in repeated acts of aggression of the Slave Power, only served to render Northern politicians and Northern people contemptible in the estimation of the South. Never did the North have less of the respect of the South than after the passage of the Compre- Northern "Democrats" who boast of the mise of 1850. In fact, it was nothing but the "national platform." The Lynchburg edite strength, and not of weakness, as abolitionists vainly suppose. All our wars prove it. The history of the Revolution proves that Washingof the North were held, which emboldened the proper relation of labor to capital in Virsition to that nefarious scheme being aroused in the North, was treated with the utmost contempt, and those who insited that unprece- number of the Edinburgh Review there is a dented agitation and excitement would be the article under the above caption, in which the result, were laughed to scorn. It was vehemently proclaimed by Douglas, and all who coincided with him, that the repeal of the first between the two great interests, furnish Missouri restriction would put a final extin- material for most interesting and anxious guisher upon Abolitionism; that the unanimous voice of the country would sanction the measure, and that only a few howling fanaties immediate constituents in its vindication; and hatred of the measure. Much as we detest the bad faith which actuated its authors, we nevertheless heartily rejoice at their success. since it has had the effect of rousing the North to a sense of its dignity and duty.

It is worthy of remark, that the North was never held in higher respect at the South than at this moment, when every State, through the press, and the Conventions and the primary meetings of the People, has given the most un- terrific volcano? History hitherto would see mistakable evidence of hostility to Slavery. It would be unpardonable weakness and folly to abandon this honorable, just, and commanding position, for the degrading yoke of servitude which has just been thrown off. peace, in the sense in which the Whig uses the term, while the South cherishes any of its schemes of Slavery extension, or while the tween the two. Woman is inferior to man cruel and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law | God and nature declare the fact; but where remains on the statute book.

The North has now a majority of the States, and, including Delaware, which is practically free, a majority of three. This majority must in a few years be increased by the addition of have never ceared to fight for the mastery, and Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, and Oregon; and, probably, in as short a pe-In the mean time, not a slave State can be where, is this done? We answer, that it is at added to the Union, unless the North, in a complished by slavery, as it exists in the South spirit of magnanimity, abates something from its present demands, and concedes a slave State and Freedom national. Is not this fair? Should not the national institution of Freedom be the ruling principle? And should not the institution of Slavery, which is local and sectional in position, be so in influence?

The North-in other words, the Anti-Slavery men of the North-claim no right to interfere with Slavery in the States; they claim no power in the Federal Government to meddle with it; on the contrary, they all, with al, and we believe that a majority of the North- harmony with the impudent assertion of Sena-

they will look with less dread and appreha sion to the triumph of Freedom in the N tional Councils. We have as little doubt that great body of the Southern People-will are Washington and Jefferson. The South has no cause to apprehend an in vasion of State rights from the ascendency prehensions exist in that quarter, they are founded upon the gross misrepresentations their own demagogues, to which we have re ferred. The next Presidential election will pass off, we have no doubt, as quietly as an of its prodecessors, and the Anti-Slavery Pro dent will be installed in office as quietly. will be his duty to administer the laws of

Federal Government, just as his honest decessors have done; and it would be diffic to imagine a case of collision with the Sta authorities, under such auspices, which may no arise now. We believe that an Anti-Slave Administration would work most harmonise ly-even in the South-since it would be act ated by higher principles, and would have less temptation to be prescriptive, than either of the miserable demagoguical Whig or Locofe concerne, of which the country has had sa experience for twenty-five years past. Th plain dietate of honest policy is to prescribe no subordinate officer for an honest opinionand the best evidence of its honesty is, that it is clung to in adversity. This is true policy because it is but common honesty, at all time and in all places; but it will become pre-emi nently so for the South, when an Anti-Slaver Administration shall be installed in 188 Every honest man in a Federal office south Mason and Dixon's line should be permitte to retain it, so long as he maintains a respec ful demeanor in his official corresponden with the Government. At the same time put ronage should be given, as the opportunit may offer, by death or resignation, to the whose sentiments are most liberal, and most

# VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.

We find the following article on the relation of Capital and Labor, in the Lynchburg (Va Republican. We commend it to that class and Dixon's line:

" The Great Social Problem .- In the July relations of capital and labor are discussed the means suggested for harmonizing the conflection. From time immemorial, there is been war between the capitalist and the laborate gathering cloud. The feverish unrest of a Christendom, the reckless and bloody revolutions that have shaken the earth to its rock centre within the last five years, the blind worrights movement of our own country, and the chartism, communism, and strife for liber and equality of the old world, are but different phases of the great question-branches of the

awful problem presented for solution by t "And is there no solution-no harmo remedy? Is ceaseless and angry strife to the social lot of man to the end of time? nations and continents to continue forever b to answer affirmatively. men have ceased to grapple with the difficult and mournfully adopted the gloomy belief the the task of solution was hopeless, and far l

yond the ken of mortal wisdom.

"But let us ask ourselves whother labor is or should be, inimical to capital? We cannot sense, inferior to capital; but there can be me the cause of quarrel between the two! The child is inferior to its parents; but no war can grow up between them. In these last cases the riority and subjection have ever been recog nised. Not so with capital and labor. The they NEVER will, until their true relations are recognised and acted upon by society. If the were done, their clashing interests would be ern States. Here the interest of the master is that his slave produce as much as is considered requirement, and thus secure himself against cunishment and want. The slave is guarantied, out of his earnings, a comfortable support through life, and thus relieved from that distracting anxiety which makes the European laborer miserable all his days."

"There never was yet a case in which the bolders of power did not use that power for their advantage, and for the oppression of the minority. Give the working class of England control of the British Government, and they will, as this writer says, use it for the 'p cal subjection and virtual disfranchiseme those who have hitherto been the sole reposit whose people do not recognise the derende of labor upon, and its subjection to, capit of every nation which does not hold dom slavery to be one of the great foundational and indispensable institutions of society. Sister) is the corner-stone of our republicanism, and

tion was too gentle in its condemnation of the placed him on such ground, in the present can-exposure of one piece of rascality. Let the oes. But the South, separated from the North, true position of the North—in other words, of They have not suddenly jumped to the degra-